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South Dakota Labor Bulletin

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NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARIED INDUSTRY EMPLOYMENT PROJECTIONS

The services, retail trade and manufacturing industries are expected to account for 71.3 percent of the state's employment growth to 1990, according to Labor Market Information Center projections. Services, with a growth rate of 9.9 percent, will contribute 11,230 jobs or 29.5 percent of the total growth. Following services are two other major industries which are expected to have strong growth in employment: retail trade, an increase of 8,545 and manufacturing an increase of 7,390. It is also projected that finance/insurance/real estate, with an addition of 3,210 jobs, and construction adding 2,895 jobs, combined, will contribute 16 percent of the total job growth to 1990.

According to these most recent South Dakota industry employment projections, nonagricultural wage and salary employment is expected to reach 261,450 by 1990. This represents an increase of 38,125 jobs or 17.1 percent over the 1982 level of 223,325. On a short-term basis (to 1985) nonagricultural wage and salary employment is expected to grow by 14,955, or 6.7 percent from 1982.

An analysis of the table below reveals that the industries with the highest projected percent change in employment are not necessarily the ones that are expected to contribute the most jobs. To 1985, in percentage terms, mining appears to be the most

SOUTH DAKOTA PROJECTED NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARIED EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY

Industry	1982	1985	1990	Percent Change 1982 - 1985	Percent Change 1982 - 1990
Total, All Industries	223,325	238,280	261,450	6.7	17.1
Mining	2,210	2,675	2,850	21.0	29.0
Construction	7,940	8,875	10,835	11.8	36.5
Manufacturing	24,205	28,130	31,595	16.2	30.5
Durables	11,985	15,145	17,645	26.4	47.2
Nondurables	12,220	12,985	13,950	6.3	14.2
Transportation	8,545	9,015	9,260	5.5	8.4
Communications	3,120	2,930	3,145	-6.1	0.8
Public Utilities	2,305	2,300	2,460	-0.2	6.7
Wholesale Trade	16,125	16,650	17,635	3.3	9.4
Retail Trade	42,670	45,695	51,215	7.1	20.0
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	11,370	13,020	14,580	14.5	28.2
Services*	76,050	79,430	87,280	4.4	9.9
Federal Government	7,895	8,100	8,000	2.6	1.3
State Government	7,705	7,875	8,330	2.2	8.1
Local Government	13,185	13,585	14,265	3.0	0.2

* Includes public education and government hospitals

Source: South Dakota Department of Labor Projections, October 1984

rapidly growing major industry with a growth rate of 21.0 percent, or 465 jobs; however, manufacturing is expected to post the highest job growth with 3,925 additional jobs, a growth rate of 16.2 percent. The services industry, with a growth rate of 4.4 percent will contribute the second highest number of jobs with 3,380. The retail trade industry is expected to increase employment 7.1 percent or 3,025 jobs. The finance/insurance/real estate industry is also expected to add 1,650 jobs to 1985 with a growth rate of 14.5 percent.

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR DESIGNATES "LABOR SURPLUS AREAS"

The counties in South Dakota designated as "Labor Surplus Areas" and eligible for Federal Procurement Preference as of October 1, 1984, are: Buffalo, Corson, Dewey, Shannon and Todd. These counties will retain this status through September 30, 1985.

The U. S. Department of Labor has designated 1,442 of these areas throughout the United States where employers may obtain preference in procuring federal contracts. The purpose of the program is to direct government dollars into areas where people are in the most severe economic need.

SOUTH DAKOTA LABOR MARKET IN SEPTEMBER 1984

South Dakota's nonagricultural wage and salaried employment was 241,300 in September 1984. This was an increase of 2,200 jobs over year-ago levels when there were 239,100 nonfarm wage and salaried workers in the state.

Several industries contributed to the nonfarm employment expansion in the state. Spurred mainly by increased production demands in durable goods industries, manufacturing firms added 1,500 workers over the year. Producers of fabricated metals and machinery, who manufacture such durable goods as microwaves, computer components and auto parts, led the hiring advance, boosting employment by 1,100. This may have been sparked by the national trend of rising sales of new homes, autos and household appliances during the past 12 months. Employment in the nondurable goods sector of manufacturing underwent little change.

The wholesale/retail trade and finance/insurance/real estate industries both added to the expansion with increases of 1,900 and 300 respectively. Retail trade climbed 1,800 jobs, accounting for a large portion of the trade growth.

The nominal employment gain of 300 jobs in the services industry reveals that decreased employment of 600 in the medical and health sector had a strong impact on this traditionally strong industry. The other two sectors of the services industry, hotels/amusements/personal and business services and educational/membership/social services, both posted increases over one-year-ago levels.

The transportation/communication/public utilities and construction industries experienced slight declines in employment over the year. Mining employment remained constant.

Decreased government employment of 1,600 from September of last year was based in state and local education. The later starting date of the traditional school year in some areas delayed the addition of work study students to the payrolls. These workers will most likely show up next month, allowing employment levels in these two sectors to return to normal for this time of year.

A review of month-to-month changes in nonfarm wage and salaried employment shows an increase of 800 workers from August to September 1984. The later-starting school year did not affect the addition to the work force of school teachers and associated personnel as they returned to their jobs this fall. Their return more than offset the impact of students leaving their summer jobs to return to school and therefore reducing employment in construction and the tourist related industries, mainly retail trade and services.

South Dakota's September 1984 unemployment rate of 3.6 percent compares favorably with the 4.1 percent rate recorded one year earlier. The September 1984 rate was a slight increase over the 3.5 percent unemployment rate posted in August.

TABLE 1

LABOR FORCE / EMPLOYMENT / UNEMPLOYMENT

	September 1984 (1)				September 1983			
	Labor Force(2)	Employment	Unemployment	Rate	Labor Force(2)	Employment	Unemployment	Rate
United States	113,843,000	105,792,000	8,051,000	7.1 (3)	112,197,000	102,366,000	9,830,000	8.8 (3)
South Dakota	343,400	331,200	12,200	3.6	341,800	327,600	14,100	4.1
Sioux Falls MSA	67,318	65,308	2,010	3.0	66,688	64,373	2,315	3.5
Aurora	1,554	1,472	82	5.3	1,592	1,567	25	1.6
Beadle	9,547	9,168	379	4.0	9,295	8,871	424	4.6
Bennett	1,540	1,506	34	2.2	1,528	1,430	98	6.4
Bon Homme	3,511	3,321	190	5.4	3,562	3,471	91	2.6
Brookings	14,223	13,743	480	3.4	15,238	14,159	1,079	7.1
Brown	19,300	18,604	696	3.6	19,436	18,538	898	4.6
Brule	2,804	2,720	84	3.0	3,140	3,060	80	2.5
Buffalo	512	445	67	13.1	533	481	52	9.8
Butte	3,750	3,656	94	2.5	3,853	3,705	148	3.8
Campbell	841	821	20	2.4	965	937	28	2.9
Charles Mix	3,791	3,667	124	3.3	3,911	3,736	175	4.5
Clark	1,929	1,879	50	2.6	2,150	2,082	68	3.2
Clay	6,075	5,728	347	5.7	5,872	5,616	256	4.4
Codington	10,434	9,981	453	4.3	10,342	9,783	559	5.4
Corson	1,455	1,396	59	4.1	1,491	1,329	162	10.9
Custer	3,129	3,040	89	2.8	2,741	2,648	93	3.4
Davison	9,360	9,076	284	3.0	9,576	9,280	296	3.1
Day	3,204	3,045	159	5.0	3,134	3,016	118	3.8
Deuel	2,044	1,962	82	4.0	2,221	2,098	123	5.5
Dewey	1,915	1,788	127	6.6	2,035	1,868	167	8.2
Douglas	1,860	1,828	32	1.7	1,957	1,911	46	2.4
Edmunds	2,011	1,969	42	2.1	2,049	1,964	85	4.1
Fall River	3,496	3,317	179	5.1	3,334	3,226	121	3.6
Faulk	1,367	1,349	18	1.3	1,382	1,305	77	5.6
Grant	4,497	4,328	169	3.8	4,725	4,563	162	3.4
Gregory	2,677	2,643	34	1.3	2,603	2,558	45	1.7
Haakon	1,328	1,261	67	5.0	1,309	1,273	36	2.8
Hamlin	2,143	2,068	75	3.5	2,024	1,931	93	4.6
Hand	2,133	2,063	70	3.3	2,244	2,166	78	3.5
Hanson	1,101	1,036	65	5.9	1,205	1,164	41	3.4
Harding	699	689	10	1.4	716	704	12	1.7
Hughes	7,616	7,423	193	2.5	7,688	7,428	260	3.4
Hutchinson	4,308	4,239	69	1.6	4,515	4,369	146	3.2
Hyde	828	806	22	2.7	893	868	25	2.8
Jackson	1,322	1,203	119	9.0	1,241	1,146	68	5.6
Jerauld	1,275	1,253	22	1.7	1,265	1,253	12	0.9
Jones	673	656	17	2.5	708	694	14	2.0
Kingsbury	3,308	3,217	91	2.8	3,471	3,369	102	2.9
Lake	5,519	5,371	148	2.7	5,336	5,142	194	3.6
Lawrence	9,744	9,439	305	3.1	9,188	8,750	438	4.8
Lincoln	6,363	6,148	215	3.4	6,752	6,526	226	3.3
Lyman	1,502	1,458	44	2.9	1,540	1,485	55	3.6
McCook	2,880	2,788	92	3.2	3,099	2,930	169	5.5
McPherson	1,532	1,509	23	1.5	1,701	1,635	66	3.9
Marshall	2,186	2,111	75	3.4	2,117	2,030	87	4.1
Meade	6,240	6,055	185	3.0	6,129	5,873	256	4.2
Mellette	807	768	39	4.8	853	801	52	6.1
Miner	1,613	1,579	34	2.1	1,649	1,619	30	1.8
Minnehaha	67,318	65,308	2,010	3.0	66,688	64,373	2,315	3.5
Moody	4,057	3,727	330	8.1	3,805	3,630	175	4.6
Pennington	42,944	41,397	1,547	3.6	38,857	37,240	1,617	4.2
Perkins	2,187	2,153	34	1.6	2,260	2,224	36	1.6
Potter	1,808	1,768	40	2.2	1,905	1,807	98	5.1
Roberts	4,194	4,043	151	3.6	4,268	4,113	155	3.6
Sanborn	1,336	1,292	44	3.3	1,377	1,302	75	5.4
Shannon	2,863	2,626	237	8.3	2,925	2,626	299	10.2
Spink	3,620	3,543	77	2.1	3,746	3,646	100	2.7
Stanley	1,401	1,374	27	1.9	1,251	1,201	50	4.0
Sully	698	690	8	1.1	731	710	21	2.9
Todd	2,146	2,022	124	5.8	2,172	2,017	155	7.1
Tripp	3,155	3,064	91	2.9	3,347	3,226	121	3.6
Turner	3,902	3,766	216	5.4	4,250	4,059	191	4.5
Union	6,191	5,936	255	4.1	6,274	5,961	313	5.0
Walworth	3,029	2,863	166	5.5	3,062	2,948	114	3.7
Yankton	9,468	9,039	429	4.5	9,448	9,119	329	3.5
Ziebach	1,054	1,000	54	5.1	1,106	1,042	64	5.8

(1) Preliminary data subject to revision.

(2) Labor Force estimates include employed and unemployed civilians 16 years old and older by place of residence.

(3) The seasonally adjusted rates which were announced by the national government were 7.4 and 9.2. The data in this table are not seasonally adjusted.

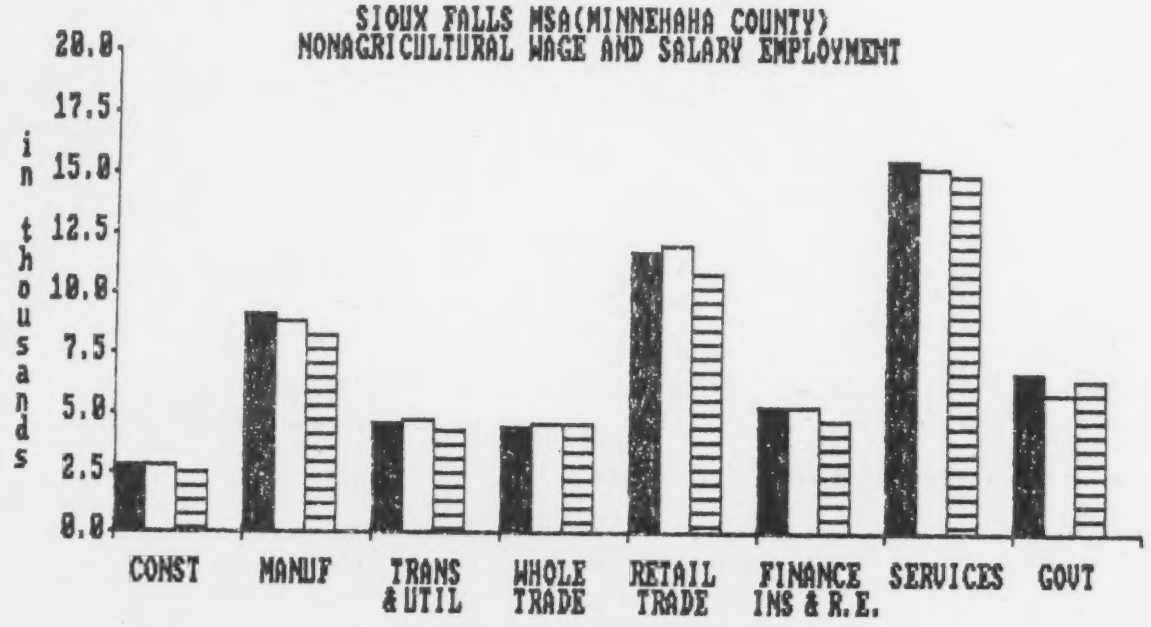
TABLE 2

SOUTH DAKOTA NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT

■SEPT 84 □AUG 84 ⊟SEPT 83

	SEPT 1984	AUG 1984	SEPT 1983	Change From Last Month	Change From Last Year
TOTAL	241.3	240.5	239.1	.3	.9
MINING	2.7	2.8	2.7	-3.6	.0
CONSTRUCTION	9.8	10.1	9.9	-3.0	-1.0
MANUFACTURING	28.3	28.6	26.8	-1.0	5.6
Durable Goods	15.3	15.5	13.9	-1.3	10.1
Fabricated Metals & Machinery	9.8	9.8	8.7	.0	12.6
Nondurable Goods	13.1	13.1	12.9	.0	1.6
Food & Kindred Products	7.5	7.5	7.7	.0	-2.6
Paper, Printing & Publishing	2.7	2.6	2.6	3.8	3.8
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES	12.4	12.2	12.5	1.6	-.8
Transportation	7.1	6.9	7.0	2.9	1.4
Communication & Public Utilities	5.3	5.3	5.5	.0	-3.6
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE	65.0	66.1	63.1	-1.7	3.0
Wholesale Trade	16.2	16.4	16.2	-1.2	.0
Durable Goods	7.0	7.1	7.1	-1.4	-1.4
Nondurable Goods	9.2	9.3	9.1	-1.1	1.1
Retail Trade	48.8	49.7	47.0	-1.8	3.8
FINANCE, INSURANCE AND REAL ESTATE	13.0	13.2	12.7	-1.5	2.4
SERVICES	55.0	55.9	54.7	-1.6	.5
Hotels, Amuse., Pers. & Business	15.3	16.3	15.1	-6.1	1.3
Medical and Health	21.7	21.8	22.3	-.5	-2.7
Educational, Membership & Social	15.2	14.8	14.4	2.7	5.6
GOVERNMENT	55.0	51.5	56.6	6.8	-2.8
Federal	10.6	10.6	10.4	.0	1.9
State	14.6	14.1	15.6	3.5	-6.4
State Education	6.4	5.6	7.5	14.3	-14.7
Local	29.8	26.8	30.6	11.2	-2.6
Local Education	16.2	11.7	16.9	38.5	-4.1

TABLE 2 (Continued)



	SEPT 1984	AUG 1984	SEPT 1983	Percent Change From Last Month	Percent Change From Last Year
TOTAL	60.8	59.9	57.3	1.5	6.1
1/ MINING	--	--	--	---	---
CONSTRUCTION	2.8	2.9	2.6	-3.4	7.7
MANUFACTURING	9.2	8.9	8.3	3.4	10.8
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES	4.7	4.8	4.4	-2.1	6.8
TRADE	16.5	16.8	15.5	-1.8	6.5
Wholesale Trade	4.5	4.6	4.6	-2.2	-2.2
Retail Trade	11.9	12.2	10.9	-2.5	9.2
FINANCE, INSURANCE AND REAL ESTATE	5.4	5.3	4.8	1.9	12.5
SERVICES	15.6	15.3	15.0	2.0	4.0
GOVERNMENT	6.8	5.9	6.6	15.3	3.0

The figures in Table 2 include almost all nonfarm wage earners (full-time and part-time) but exclude the self-employed. They are derived from a monthly sample survey of South Dakota nonagricultural establishments and include workers on the payroll for the week including the 12th of the month. This table compares the current month's employment totals of the major industry groups to the totals of the previous month and year.

1/ Mining employment not published, employment less than 100 workers.

TABLE 3
HOURS AND EARNINGS PRODUCTION WORKERS*

	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	SEPT 1984	AUG 1984	SEPT 1983	SEPT 1984	AUG 1984	SEPT 1983	SEPT 1984	AUG 1984	SEPT 1983
South Dakota Statewide									
Manufacturing.....	$305.59	$300.61	$305.98	42.8	42.7	41.8	$7.14	$7.04	$7.32
Durable Goods.....	294.98	298.51	291.33	42.2	43.2	41.5	6.99	6.91	7.02
Nondurable Goods.....	319.59	303.24	323.33	43.6	42.0	42.1	7.33	7.22	7.68
Sioux Falls SMSA									
Manufacturing.....	322.01	342.05	358.98	46.6	49.5	46.5	6.91	6.91	7.72

*Average hours and earnings for production-related workers.

The figures in this table are for production-related workers in the manufacturing industry. The earnings estimates are based on gross pay before deductions and include pay for overtime, holidays, vacations, and sick leave. They exclude bonuses (unless earned and paid regularly each pay period).

TABLE 4
CONSUMER PRICE INDEX
ALL URBAN CONSUMERS

1967=100	AUG 1984	JULY 1984	AUG 1983	Percent Change From Last Month	Percent Change From Last Year
All Items.....	313.0	311.7	300.3	0.4	4.2
Food & Beverages....	296.9	295.3	284.9	0.5	4.2
Housing.....	339.5	338.1	324.8	0.4	4.5
Apparel.....	200.1	196.6	197.3	1.8	1.4
Transportation.....	312.9	312.9	302.4	0	3.5
Medical Care.....	381.9	380.3	360.0	0.4	6.1
Entertainment.....	256.4	255.3	246.6	0.4	4.0

The Consumer Price Index is a widely watched national indicator of inflation. It is a measure of change, over time, in the prices of goods and services in major expenditure groups typically purchased by urban consumers. It measures the change in prices by comparing what a sample "market basket" of goods and services costs today with what the same sample "market basket" cost at an earlier date.

TABLE 5

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE INSURED UNEMPLOYED[1] - STATEWIDE

	Number			Percent		
	SEPT 1984	AUG 1984	SEPT 1983	SEPT 1984	AUG 1984	SEPT 1983
Sex, Total	1,489	1,729	1,378	100.0	100.0	100.0
Male	732	751	738	49.2	43.4	53.6
Female	757	978	640	50.8	56.6	46.4
Race, Total	1,489	1,729	1,378	100.0	100.0	100.0
White	1,295	1,432	1,197	87.0	82.8	86.9
Nonwhite	194	297	181	13.0	17.2	13.1
Age, Total	1,489	1,729	1,378	100.0	100.0	100.0
Under 45	1,080	1,208	1,006	72.5	69.9	73.0
Over 45	409	521	372	27.5	30.1	27.0
[2] Industry, Total	1,489	1,729	1,378	100.0	100.0	100.0
Mining	14	11	14	.9	.6	1.0
Construction	113	91	133	7.6	5.3	9.7
Manufacturing	311	345	247	20.9	20.0	17.9
Transportation & Public Utilities	48	58	52	3.2	3.4	3.8
Trade	352	437	383	23.6	25.3	27.8
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	54	52	46	3.6	3.0	3.3
Services	432	522	345	29.0	30.2	25.0
Government	165	213	158	11.1	12.3	11.5
[2] Occupation, Total	1,489	1,729	1,378	100.0	100.0	100.0
Professional & Managerial	330	348	276	22.2	20.1	20.0
Clerical and Sales	391	451	353	26.3	26.1	25.6
Services	158	315	197	10.6	18.2	14.3
Processing	75	104	76	5.0	6.0	5.5
Machine Trade	54	61	68	3.6	3.5	4.9
Benchwork	131	113	68	8.8	6.5	4.9
Structural Work	235	194	190	15.8	11.2	13.9
Other	115	143	150	7.7	8.3	10.9
Duration of Current Unemployment						
Total	1,489	1,729	1,378	100.0	100.0	100.0
1-2 Weeks	337	264	246	22.6	15.3	17.9
3-4 Weeks	235	221	217	15.8	12.8	15.7
5-14 Weeks	599	866	518	40.2	50.1	37.6
15 Weeks & Over	318	378	397	21.4	21.9	28.8

1 The insured unemployed are those unemployed persons who had worked for employers covered by South Dakota's Unemployment Insurance Laws, and who are eligible for unemployment compensation.

2 Refers to industry and occupation involvement prior to unemployment.

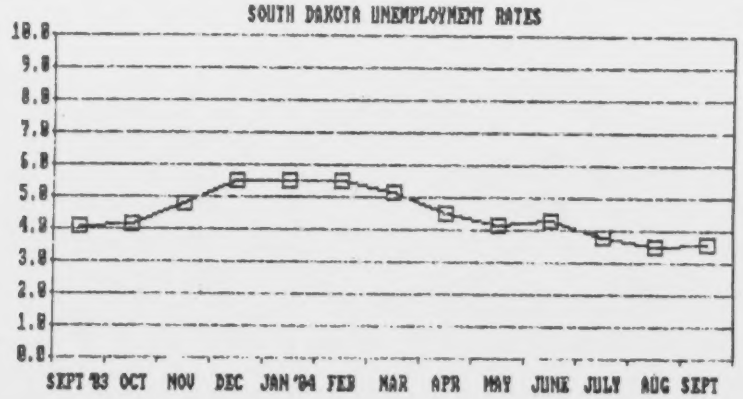


TABLE 6

SELECTED LABOR DEPARTMENT ACTIVITIES - STATEWIDE

	SEPT 1984	AUG 1984	SEPT 1983	Percent Change From Last Month	Percent Change From Last Year
UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE					
A. Initial Claims.....	1,342	1,440	1,242	-6.8	8.1
B. Weeks Claimed.....	5,982	8,921	6,182	-32.9	-3.2
C. Amount of Benefit Payments.....	$452,711	$687,940	$971,141	-34.2	-53.4
D. Unemployment Trust Fund Balance...	$23,913,082	$24,257,879	$11,519,300	-1.4	107.6
JOB SERVICE					
E. Applicants Available (New and Renewals).....	6,606	8,822	4,592	-25.1	43.9
F. Nonag Placements.....	4,212	5,279	4,393	-20.2	-4.1
G. Nonag Job Openings.....	4,798	6,572	3,681	-27.0	30.3

The data in this table are taken from the records of the State unemployment insurance program and the State Job Service system.

A. Initial Claims - The total number of first claims for unemployment compensation.

B. Weeks Claimed - The total number of weeks for which claimants received compensation under the State Unemployment Insurance Program.

C. Amount of Benefit Payments - The total amount of money paid to claimants through our State Program.

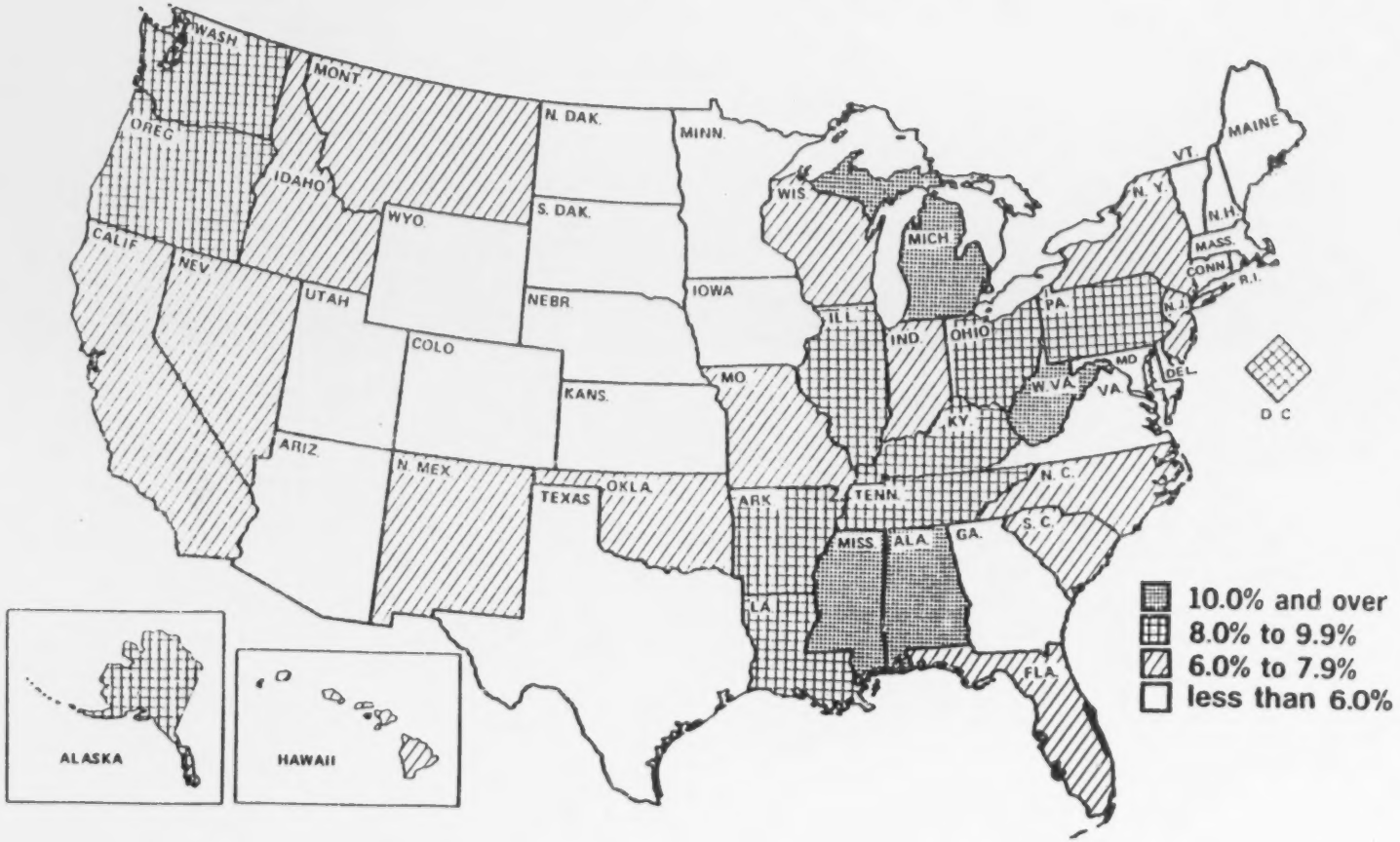
D. Unemployment Trust Fund Balance - The fund to which all required Unemployment Insurance Taxes are paid and from which all benefits to claimants are paid.

E. Applicants Available (New and Renewals) - The total number of different individuals who registered or renewed their applications for work at Job Service offices in the State.

F. Nonag Placements - A count of the number of times during the month that Job Service applicants were hired by nonfarm employers.

G. Nonag Job Openings - A count of new job openings received during the month by South Dakota Job Service offices from nonfarm employers.

Unemployment Rates by State, August 1984



The Labor Market Information Center of the South Dakota Department of Labor collects, analyzes and publishes information concerning the economy, labor market and population characteristics. This information can be very important to economic developers; social and training program planners; business, education and government administrators.

LABOR MARKET INFORMATION AVAILABLE

DID YOU KNOW???

DID YOU KNOW IN SOUTH DAKOTA:

Nonfarm personal income in South Dakota increased 2.9 percent in the second quarter 1984 compared to the first quarter. This increase was the fifth highest in the nation, surpassed only by Minnesota and Georgia with 3.5 percent, Florida with 3.2 percent, and Vermont with 3.0 percent. Farm personal income declined 26.3 percent in the second quarter, causing an overall drop of 0.5 percent in total personal income. The large decline in farm personal income was caused by the phasing out of the Payment-In-Kind (PIK) Program. Payments to farmers from that program during the first quarter of 1984 caused farm personal income to increase 39.2 percent over the fourth quarter of 1983.

Source: U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis, Bulletin 84-54.

DID YOU KNOW:

The following are recent publications available from the Superintendent of Documents, U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C. 20402:

- 1982 Census of Governments, Finances of County Governments, Volume 4, No. 3 (GPO Stock No. 003-024-06063-3. Cost $7.00)

- 1982 Census of Governments, Finances of Municipal and Township Governments, Volume 4, No. 4 (GPO Stock No. 003-024-06065-5. Cost $7.50)

The reports include data on revenue, expenditure, debt, and financial assets for 1982 and previous years.

For this and other information contact:

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